BISOU OPERA HOUSE,—" Adoms.
CASINO—" Amortia,"
DAL'S TRACTRIE—" The Magistrate,"
EFER MUSEE—Waxwork.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—" The Two Orphans,"
HARRICAN'S PARK THEATHE—" Old Lavender,"
MADISON SOLARE THEATHE—" Saints and Sinnera,"
NIHLO'S GARDEN—" Monte Cristo.
STANDARD THEATHE—" The Standing Rink,"
FTAP THEATRE—" THOUSE, TRADING RINK,
FTAP THEATRE—" IVAN,"
THALLA THEATRE—" Boccacclo."
UNION SOLARE THEATRE—" Romeo and Juliol."
WALLACKS—" The Busybook,"
SDAVENET THEATRE—" Uncle Tom's Cabin."
5TR AVENUE THEATRE—" Uncle Tom's Cabin."

## Ander to Angertise nentis,

Amusements Annonverse and Broker Beauces Notices. Econ and Rooker Dividend notices Director Academies Dressenatus Bry Goods Funniure Heit Wanted Hotels Heite Manted Hotels Hestruction	8746076607787	Col. 56 Lectures & Moctina 56 Lectures & Moctina 56 Miscolianeous 2 Marriages and Deat 1 Musical Instrument 5 New Publications 4 Proposals 3 Ren Estate 4 Proposals 5 Ren Estate 5 Sales by Auction 2 Succias Notices 5 Succias Notices 5 Succias Notices 6 Streambeats and 1t 1 7 Teach 75 2 Winter Resorts	3676667767566	3.1
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## Business Notices.

OFFICE FURNITURE In Great Variety, manufactured by T. G. SELLEW. 111 Fution-St., New York, Deaks, Library Tables, &c.

WM. EUCLID YOUNG & Co., Members of the New-York Stock Exchange, office 66 Breadway, established 1866, will buy or sell stocks from 10 shares unward; will use their large experience in assisting their customers to make money; the Cleveland boom is with us.

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Advertisements for publication in THE THRUNE, and orders for return delivery of the daily paper, will be received at the following branch offices in New-York:

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WASHINGTON-1,322 F-st. LONDON-28 Bedford-st. Strand

## New-York Daily Tribunc FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1885,

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Election address by Lord Salisbury. Affairs in the Batkans. - Mass-meeting in Montreal - Progress of the Burmese Expedition.

Domestic.-Annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, —— Reply of the Iron and Steel Association to Secretary Manning. —— Stir in Buffaio over mock marriages in churches.

Death of a suicide in Clevelaud after twelve hours of suffering, - Lynching in Missouri. Three men hart by the fall of a hummer in Philadelphia.

CITY AND SUBULBAN.-Ward's health improving. Sterling appointed a Port Warden. Centenary of St. Peter's Church, = 1'rofessor Adler on the needs of reformed Judaism. calogy of H. B. Claffin by Mr. Beecher. - The steamship Haverton ran down Pilot boat No. 6. Henry Pratt Smith dead.

THE WEATHER .- I RIBUNE local observations indicate rainy weather, growing colder. Temperature vesterday: Highest, 45; lowest, 37 average, 414°.

The Internal Revenue Commissioner reports that he finds the service throughout the country in a satisfactory condition, but recommends the appointment of more special agents. This will please those Democrats who thus far have failed to get even a fourth-class post office. The legislative changes suggested by Mr. Miller are not numerous. Most important among the few mentioned is the one in regard to bonded whiskey. The Commissioner would have the fixed-period law done away with, and place the liquor in bonded warehouses for an indefinite time, the tax to be paid when the stuff is taken ont and sold.

The prodding of the business men in regard to indirect, but apparently official, reply from the Postmaster-General. Mr. Vilas's tone is deflant, and his statements more positive than correct. He denies that the law directing the distribution of \$400,000 among American companies was mandatory at all, and asserts that, any way, the American companies are monopolies which should not be encouraged. Then he proceeds with the astounding assertion that the foreign mail service of the country to-day is better than when the steamship companies furnished it. This raises a direct issue of veracity between Mr. Vilas and the business community-which is unfortunate for Mr. Vilas.

The reply of the American Iron and Steel Association to Secretary Manning's circular letter will not afford encouragement to those Free-Traders who hoped that the Secretary's inquiries would elicit statements which would help on their cause. It is distinctly opposed to any changes in the laws looking toward a tar ff for revenue only. The free importation of iron ore, it is said, by way of example, would close many of our mines and reduce the wages of workmen in those left open. This point will not please the revenue reformers who recently met in Chicago and resolved that raw material ought to come in free of daty. Moreover, to add to the annovance of the reformers, the association calmly widens the scope of its reply and advances strong arguments in favor of the entire system of protection as it stands.

Just now the ingenuity of mechanical engineers all over the world seems to be occupied. to a great extent, at least, in trying to devise something to take the place of the steam engine. Electricity is looked upon as the most promising agent, but certain inventors hope even to improve upon that. In a dock in Brooklyn lies a boat which will be launched within a few days, the propelling power of which is to be obtained by the continuous exposion of gas. Just how the force is to be applied is a secret, but the intimation is that it will be in a way similar to that which drives a rocket through the air. Great speed at httle expense at the end desired. Whether it will be obtained or not remains to be seen; but as an article in our local columns shows, the inventor of this new motor has aubounded faith in itand if faith will move mountains, such faith as motor go.

It requires no small engineering faculty and a good deal of pluck to worry a log weighing little less than a ton along the face of mountains so steep that a mule can find no secure place to plant his toes. This is what Mr. Brandegee has been doing in the Pacific ranges in his hunt after specimens for the Jesup Wood Collection. These logs were moved for miles through trackless forests and along bare cliffs where a misstep or other accident would have precipitated animals and men to the bottoms of canons 1,500 feet deep. The difficulties were increased by the necessity of securing the specimens unsearred, and in these cases the bark is not only preserved entire, but the native mosses and lichens are left upon it unharmed. Among these treasures for the Museum are the new sprace named for Prolarch which was sought so long after its criginal discovery, and a local cypress hitherto In some respects, this compact seems less pels working people to use the cheapest food refused to accept a plea of guitty until a special

how much skill and intelligence is needed to time contracts, with shippers whose business supplement the generosity of Mr. Morvis K. renders fixed rates for a considerable time to farmers will still complain that they can make Jesup to make the great collection complete come necessary to the performance of their unand unrivalled in educational value.

The assertion of the milk dealers of New-York that the farmers of Orange County do cannot send a supply of pure milk to this the accused producers. They show plainly in their statement that they feed their cattle nothing but good food, and that it is more to send an excellent article to New-York. There is a strong point in what they say about the opposition which certain organized dealers here have always raised against laws to protect the milk supply-such as the law against the sale of skimmed milk; and it is impossible not to agree with them in their assertion that the Exchange men should not be too ready to prate about the wickedness of country people so long as there are in the Exchange dealers who have been arrested and fined for selling adulterated milk. But after all, the farmers need not worry. The city consumers who with the middlemen know pretty well where the swindling in this milk business comes in.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE TARIFF. President Cleveland has made Mr. Carlisle think that he is a zealous tariff reformer. It may be noticed that all the free-traders have the same impression. If his message should fail to recommend most earnestly a radical change of the tariff, they would be keenly disappointed. They expect, too, that he will exert the entire power of the Administration to consolidate the party in favor of a change in tariff, and in this also it is possible they are not mistaken.

It will be noticed as peculiarly significant that the President, in conversation with Mr. Carlisle, is said to have urged that the new tariff bill should be presented, not as any man's bill, but as an Administration measurethe measure of the party. This implies a determination to present such a measure, and to push it with all the influence of the Executive. If he was not misunderstood, it implies that the President is ready to recommend a bill of such a nature that it is expected to have the support of free-traders. Judging from his relations with Mr. Randell, it may be supposed that the President does not mean or expect to have an Administration measure opposed by him. While there seems little reason to doubt that it is the President's intention and expectation to substantially unite the party upon some plan of tariff reduction, it does not follow that world to devise a compromise which freetraders shall accept as "a first firm step toward tried it and failed, and no one would be surprised if Mr. Cleveland, with far less experience or knowledge of the men with whom he has to deal, should also fail.

By those who are interested in defending American industry, the warning should not be disregarded. The Democrats mean to unite on a tariff policy it they can. They are perfectly aware that no union is possible, except upon the basis of a large reduction in duties, especially on some important products. If the defenders of the present system mean to resist its overthrow effectively, they must presently begin the work with more energy than they have shown in some recent emergencies. It is now an open secret that many of them were approached, during the last Presidential canpaign, by persons professing to represent the Democratic candidate, and during the last State campaign by persons professing to rep- ville, Bloomington and Western, and Kochester the foreign mail service has finally elicited an resent the President, and solemnly assured that there was no necession to resist Democratic day than on Friday, but others generally desuccess, or to arouse the people on the tariff question, for it was sacredly promised that no reduction of duties should be allowed. anybody was influenced by such promises as these, it is to be regretted that his innocence cannot be rewarded by having to bear all the consequences, which, unbappily, will fall upon other manufacturers and upon a great body of

THE RAILROAD COMPACT.

No doubt it is true, as everybody says, that there may be too much importance attached to the new compact between the railroads, which President Garrett has signed with conditions only as to the passenger business. Is still true that the enforcement of such an agreement depends upon the good faith and hearty good will of the railroad officials. If one of them concluded to break it, probably there is no railroad man who can see how he can be compelled to observe its conditions. There is no ascertained or ascertainable damage for violation of the compact. It is doubtful whether the courts would sustain and enforce it as a valid contract, in such a sense as to deprive the owners of a property of the power to manage it as they deem best for their interest. But good will and good faith must be assumed. For there is not the least reason to doubt that all the railroad managers are anxious now to devise some means of making their business more profitable. The long negotiations which have resulted in this com-

pact have not been child's play, or in the nature of theatrical exhibitions to amuse the public. Another objection commonly made is that the details of the arrangement, the allotment of percentages and the deposit of forfeitures, have not been completed, and may never be. No doubt difficulties will have to be overcome in this as in all past arrangements of the same nature. But the vital fact, for the railroads and for the public, is that the compact goes into force at once, with the details yet to come. If the companies should spend ten years perfecting the agreement about details, they will be for ten years at peace, and practically operating as if the agreement were completed. Already notices are given that east-bound rates are to be raised again to 30 cents on grain at a date near at hand. The compact, without completion as to details, has enabled the companies to this inventor has should at least make his raise rates from tess than 15 cents to 30 cents, which is perhaps as much as they will think it expedient to raise them for a long time to come. If the advance should seem to the publie large, it is but just to remember that only a few years ago 45 cents from Chicago to New-York was the extraordinarily low rate in midsummer, which the railroads did not always attain even during the season of navigation and of competition with water routes. It is not desirable or desired that the rates should be put back to the old level; the railroad companies know better than anybody else how much that or any unreasonable advance would cost them. But it is desired that a fair and liberal compen- cents. No real demand caused or warranted sation for the service of transportation should be secured, and in so far as the compact is a needful and effective step to that end, it is for the good of the people as of the railroads. All such combinations are liable to be abused, but it will be time enough to protest and resist fessor Brewer, a rare balsam, the interesting when there is evidence that abuse is intended

because of the industrial depression, which imor is at hand.

not improbably prove a stambling block. The vanced and coffee declined a little; steel rails powers which the companies undertake to exert over connecting lines are so great that they not feed their cows properly, and, therefore, may be resisted in the courts, and perhaps their exercise may in the end be defeated. But there city, has called forth an emphatic denial from | is only the less reason to nonbt that the agreement is for the time an honest endeavor to establish a mode of government for the railroad system in peace, and for the mutual advantage their interest than that of the middlemen to of the companies. The present effect of such an endeavor is not harmful, but helpful, to the public interest. The milroads can easily make it a most perdous arrangement to their own interests if they do not act wisely.

> A SUGGESTION TO REPUBLICAN PRO-HIBITIONISTS.

With the heat of politics three weeks behind us and nearly a year away in the future, a suggestion to Republican Prohibitionists at the present time cannot be regarded as offensively partisan. It is based on an incident of the recent election of which The Tribune has been apprised by an old and esteemed friend in the country. One year ago, a good deacon in Central New-York, who had voted the Republican ticket since it first nominated a Presidential candidate, prayerfully decided that it was his duty to sever the old tie and vote the Prohibition ticket. It was with him, as with many others, a matter of principle. He was not a Plunder Prohibitionist of the St. John type. When he found the Republican party defeated he set about counting the noses of his Prohibitionist fellows as to their former political affiliations. He found so few old Democrats in the movement that his conscience troubled him. The result appeared this year, when he came early to the polls with a big bunch of Prohibition tickets, and proceeded to make his declaration that he would vote that ticket if any old Democrat would join him, so that their votes might be neutralized as to the effect of their desertion of the old organizations. All day long he stood at the polling place, urging his Republican Prohibition friends to take the same stand. Most of them finally voted the Republican ticket, it being impossible to make many pairs on the basis proposed.

If R-publican Prohibitionists all over the State would act unitedly on this plan, they would soon find out that their organization is being manipulated as a mere Democratic sideshow. The Republican Prohibitionists of Ohio. by drawing Democrats into the movement, caused the Democracy of that State suddenly he may not find himself mistaken, as Mr. to lose all interest in the Probibition move-Morrison has done twice already. To men who | ment, which they had previously supported | the Rocky Mountains; on a famous precipice in have not given much attention to the tariff with liberal contributions of money. It is a Mexico. question, it may seem the easiest thing in the good plan to pursue, and THE TRIBUNE cordially commends to the misguided Republicans who are determined to vote the free trade," and which men like Mr. Randall Prohibition ticket the excellent example of may nevertheless support. But Mr. Morrison the good Deacon as related. It will at least ease their consciences if they will follow it.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The reaction in the stock market which began on Friday is regarded with satisfaction by those who look for higher prices hereafter, because, they reason, an advance so rapid and great as has been seen within the past month, if nuchecked, would render the market dangerous. The highest prices of the year thus far were reached on Friday, when sixty active stocks sold at an average of \$63 47, which is a little higher than the same stocks had touched at any other time since 1883. The average at year ago, or 33.2 per cent. A few stocks, such as Eric preferred, Lake Eric and Western, Memphis and Charleston, Richmond and Danand Pittsburg, sold at higher prices on Saturclined. It is not necessary to attribute this comparatively small reaction, after months of advance, to any distrust of the trunk line negotiations, though the discovery that the Baltimore and Ohio had not given up its effort to secure an entrance to New-York, but had on the contrary obtained through Mr. Wiman and his company peculiarly desirable terminal facilities here, was treated by many as if it were the beginning of another railroad war. Properly understood, the event only renders the new compact between the railroads more needful to them and useful to all.

Railroad business during the past week has been larger than before, though much below the level of last year. The shipments from Chicago were only 34,524 tons, against 57,089 for the same week last year. But these telegraphed statements include only shipments of grain, flour and provisions; the remainder, amounting to about 17,000 tons weekly, is said to be much less variable. The telegraphed shipments for the three weeks of November have been 92,000 fons, against 152,000 last year, but the rate is now at least as large as was obtained a year ago, and a further advance has been ordered. Railroad earnings reported for November thus far are rather more encouraging than those reported at any other time for some months. By adding the earnings of twenty-six roads for two weeks, and sixteen for one week of November, it is found that the aggregate was \$7,637,100 this year, against \$6,927,595 last year, a gain of 10.2 per cent. While the gain is still mainly on a few roads, it is larger than before on others; St. Paul, Northwest and Oregon Navigation gamed \$433,281, but the earnings on thirty-nine other roads were \$5,001,456, a gain of nearly 6 per cent. It is also an encouraging fact that the consumption of coal last month was 498,732 tons greater than in October of last year, and the stock on band was nevertheless reduced, according to the official report, 154,391 tons. This is partly because the weather provented large purchases in earlier months. very large, the markets for products being active. For the week ending November 14, the exchanges at New-York showed an increase compared with last year of 47.7 percent; at Boston, Philade phia and Caicago of 31.5 per cent, and at all other places 4.4 per cent. Last week the gain at New-York was 56.4 per cent; at the three larger cities 33 per cent, and at all other cities probably a little over 5 per cent. The real gain in quantities transferred from producers to consumers is necessarily still larger, because the level of prices is lower now than it was a year ago. Wheat, it is true, is higher, and some other articles, but the general average is considerably lower. The wheat market did not move forward last week, the Servian advance being checked on both sides of the water, and wheat declined half a cent and corn the same, while oats advanced 112 the recent advance, for during the week ending with the 14th, when December wheat moved up 210 cents, the exports were only 220,068 bushels, against 1,298,710 last year. There are larger exports of corn, however,

degce's expedition in another column indicates | preceded. The attempt absolutely to prohibit | last week, while butter and cheese declined a advanced \$1 per ton, while bar iron was rather weaker. The oil market had a slump, falling 758 cents during the week. The financial situation bus not changed; the

banks are getting back more of their money from the West, and the reserves are now increasing. The Treasury took in last week \$1,140,424 more gold than it paid out, \$1,116,507 more silver, \$1,506,510 more legal tenders, \$518,649 more bank notes, and increased its deposits in banks by \$279,880. Meanwhile, its stock of fractional stuff diminished \$46,392. The situation as to labor is not quite as good as was expected. The nuners of the Monongahela Valley still resist the settlement to which they are advised by their own officers, who led the men into a foolish contest and cannot get them out of it; they made the men believe such extraordinary things about the profits of operators that it is hard for them now to realize the truth. The Hocking Valley strike threatens to disturb mining throughout Ohio, the miners there having formally asked a strike in all mmes. The nail contest makes no progress, but the manufacturers have increased the number of machines at work. The anthracite miners formally ask a new arrangement, but difficulty is the less likely to result because the men are said to favor arbitration. The general outlook, if not quite so bright as some speculators have represented, is not gloomy, and if Congress would be wise, it might soon become altogether encouraging.

THE DEFACEMENT OF SCENERY. Our sister city of Kingston, the pride of Ulster County, has been made the victim of an outrage. The Freeman states that "a well-known patent medicine house of Rondout" has been painting the dead walls, fences, sides of barns, bill boards and rocks of Kingston " with plain and gaudily colored" advertisements. The man who was hired by the patent medicine house to perpetrate this outrage is an old offender and evidently does not suffer from the keen remorse to which he certainly would be a prey if he had a realizing sense of the reprehensible nature of the work in which he has long been engaged. A reporter of The Freeman had a talk with him and "the lightning letterer," as he is called, freely and without any apparent sense of shame discoursed of his many defacements of natural scenery. He has left his sacrilegious mark on a rock in the Merrimae River; on a high bluft near Memphis; on a large rock between Newburg and Marlborough; on the walls of the great canons of

The spectacle of a fellow-creature referring to such wretched deeds as if they were really reputable, as if the best use you could put the works of nature to was to deface them, as if the community had no rights in scenery which the individual is bound to respect, presents a tady in unique monstresity. We have a word for this "lightning letterer," who doubtless regards himself as an artist deserving encouragement rather than a nuisance that needs abating. We respectfully advise him to read Chapter 451 of the laws of New-York for 1877. The first section of the chapter in ques-

Any person who shall maliciously or wantonly injure of define any monument or work of art, building, feace or other structure, or destroy or injure any ornamental tree or shrab or plant, whether situated on any private way or cemetery, or who shall paint or print upon or in any other manner place upon or affix to any stone or the close on Saturday was \$61 77, which is still \$15 40 per share above the average of one tree any word letter, character or device stating, retering to or advertising or intended to state, refer to or advertise the sale or manufacture of any property of article, profession, business, exhibition, amusement or place of amusement or other thing, and any person who or shall and therein, shall be deemed guilty of a misle meanor, and upon c-my iction small for each and every such offence be punished by a fine not exceeding \$250 or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both such

It may occur to the "lightning letterer hand to rest from his professional labors, or at all events not to continue them in Ulster county or elsewhere in the State of New-York.

STENOGRAPHERS IN THE COURTS.

lew primtose was to him, And it was nothing more. The soft blue sky did never melt Into his heart; he never felt The witchers of the soft blue sky." The lightning letterer must go.

One of the reasons urged by the counsel of Louis Riel before the Jud ctal Committee of the English Privy Conneil why leave should be given him to appeal, illustrates a singular difference between the methods of judicial procedure in England and America. The evidence on the trial was taken down by a stenographer and not by the judge. The coursel contended that the testimony" was not taken down in writing by the magistrate or by him emaed to be taken down in writing "; in other words, that stenography was not writing. The Lord Chancellor overruled this point with the concur rence of his associates, but the curious thing is that it should have been raised or argued at all. It could have received no serious consideration in one of our courts. They have become so accustomed to the employment of short-hand writers to take the official minutes, and the judges have come to rely so implicitly up on them, that they are now regarded as an absolute necessity. So far from being an encreachment upon the rights of an accused person,

the accuracy of such work is in reality a safeguard,

to say nothing of the immense saving of time to all persons interested in litigation. But the English still cling to the old method, However protracted the trial, it drags its length along only as fast as the judge can write down the estimony. This entails an expenditure of time that American energy would not tolerate. It also leads to some serious embarrassments. The judge, for instance, cannot write down his own charge to the jury, and when that comes up for review it may be exceedingly different to determine what was said, volume of business including speculation is In a recent action against a London newspaper the jury brought in a vertict for the defendant. The plaintiff sought to show on appeal that the judge's charge was unfair. But neither side had any copy of it, and the appeal was about to be dismissed on that account, when the plaintiff consented to use the report of the charge as made in the defendant's newspaper, although contending that it was grossly inaccurate. English barristers, especially those who have seen its workings in this country, are becoming more and more favorable to the American system and prophesy its speedy adoption. If that result follows, it will be another illustration of the fact that, while we have derived a large part of our common law from England, her courts have followed ours in many of the most important reforms of judicial procedure.

Civil Justices Kelly and McCarthy dony that they compelled the stenographers of their courts to share their salaries with them. Nevertheless, it has been an understood thing for several years that the stenographers of certain district courts were compelled to divide their salaries with influential district politicians as the price of holding the place. A weil-known stenographer was told that his place would have to support another man," and on refusing to accede to this demand he was compelled to resign. which sustain the belief that purchases of wheat for European account are small partly

The Illinois judge who could not believe that a sane man could accuse himself of murder, and who

uncollected. A brief account of Mr. Bran- likely to hold together than others that have they can get. Pork products advanced slightly jury had examined the mental condition of the prisoner, must have read but little or he would know that remorse has frequently impelled men to confess crimes which had bafiled justice. That a convict under a long sentence for another offence should confess to a murder is moreover less strange than that a free man should do so, yet free men have so necused themselves many times, and justly, as investigation showed.

> Cauada are disquieting. The movements of the Indians there are alarming the settlers, who fear that with the spring will come a more serious because better organized outbreak than the last one, The most serious feature of the situation is the alliance of several of the Indian tribes which have hitherto been bitter enemies. The Blackfeet, Bloods, Piegans, Sioux, Assiniboines, Crees, and others, long at fend with one another, are said to have joined hands for a campaign against the common foe. The Indians on several of the reserves have already left, and it is reported that a considerable number of United States Indians have eros ed the border to join in the contemplated raid. The primary cause of the trouble is want of food. It is admitted that the Indians are in danger of starvation, and they declare that they will not starve while there are plenty of ranches at the base of the Rocky Mountains well supplied with provisions. The Indians do not make any secret of their intentions, and the settlers are naturally much disturbed and are calling upon the Government to take measures for their protec-

It is evident, O so evident, from Governor Hill's letter to Tammany that the conviction is fast erystallizing in his mind that, at the first opportunity, President Cleveland must go and a statesman from Chemung County must come.

King Milan receives little sympathy in the disastrous reverses which have befallen his army. The invasion of Bulgaria was an act of wanton aggression which has been condemned in every civilized country except Austria. If the campaign ends in an inglorious peace his throne will be more unsteady than his victorious rival's. The Servians are among the unluckiest of the Balkan races. The most generous act in their history, the declaration of war against Turkey after the Bulgariar atrocities, was disastrous in its results. Their aggressive attitude after the fall of Plevna was deterred too long to entitle them to Russian gratitude and to secure large territorial gains. Their campaign this year was so unrighteous in its inception and so illtimed as to deserve a hundliating termination.

The Minneapolis Tribane is of the opinion that the reform racket in the Democratic camp is not as deafening as it was," The Tribune's hearing is evidently good.

PERSONAL.

The Papyrus Club, of Boston, Mr. Robert Grant prest-

dent, will entertain Signor Salvari as its guest of honor on December 5, the annual "ladies' night." General Francia A. Walker will presently give a series of lectures on Political Economy to the Young Men's Christian Association of Boston.

The Rev. Mr. Haweis and wife are now the guests of Dean Gray of the Theological School, Cambridge, Mass. Tasy were entertained last week by Professors Asa

Gray and Justin Winsor. Mr. Hawers will deliver in Reston this week three afternoon lectures on "Wagner." The Philadelphia Post Office employes entered heartily into the work of procuring a handsome testi-monial wift to be presented to General Huidekoper on his retirement, but the latter, hearing of it, addressed a circular note to them saying: "I am so confident of your citiar note to the make any other testimonial than a which feelings as to make any other testimonial than a verted expression of them unnecessary, and, disapprov-ing of assessment of clerks, voluntary or involuntary, for testimentals or any other purpose, I must ask you to refrain from taking the action referred to above, not withstanding it is prompted by the kindest motives."

Z Henri Rochefort, anent the difficulty between Zola and the French Government over "Germinal," relates an incident of the same sort which beful himself in the time of the Empire. M. Plante, the working delegate of the responsible head of the department, sent for him one day and informed him that there was one passage in a vandeville of his just submitted for examination which could not possibly be allowed to stand. One of the characters was represented in a particular scene as exposed to the jeers and abuse of an assemblago of rustics, and he was male to exclaim, "What answer can one give this foots of motilisers." You are too intelligent, remarked Piente to the dramatist, "not to understand what a very serious matter it would be to permit the interance of such words on the boards of a French stage." "How "exclaimed the other; "I see nothing to them offensive either to morality or to the constituted authorities." "Come, sir, no trifling," said the consortently. "Fould imbedie the expression is a direct insuit to one of the Emperor's Ministers." And the author had to substitute tax windowides for the words in which this uncommonly keen critic had detected a reflection on M. Fould. charac ers was represented in a particular scene as ex-

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Talk of digrity in political campaigns! In Great after perusing this section that it stands him in | candidates are expected to state their position on current issues publicly at the hustings, and also there to answer of hand any interrogations their would be constituents see fit to offer. Naturally, one would expect those puestions to relate to matters of public import. Well, here are some "sample bricks," hurled recently at the head of a candidate in of all places thinburgh; " Are you in favor of increasing the length of soldiers' kills I" Won d you vote for paying the expenses of unsuccess ful Tory candidates f" " Would you erect a monument to Lord Beaconsfield !" "Would you "-this by the chairman of the meeting-" would you advocate a bill fort idding sergeants to swear in drilling raw recruits It is not to be wondered at that after an hour of such heckling" the candidate declared that he would emphatically favor a bill for garging every one that asked

Since the days when Robin Hood and his bold followers terrorized the rural Britons, there has not been a more daring desperado than Martin Mitchell, the Ar-kanass outlaw. It would be impossible to give a list of Mitchell's crimes. For years he has roamed the St and desperado than shrink shears, atlaw. It would be impossible to give a crimes. For years he has reassed bettoms, and the river counties of the courts have piled up stacks of aling him as a moonestner. He has fly

A young newspaper man of Chambersburg, Penn. is going to start a paper called Douth, which he says will be a journal devoted to suicide and murder." Well, there s no reason why Death shouldn't be a live paper and There are lots of people who hanker after that sort of news, and who will be happy to read a paper which has nothing else. It they all subscribe for it Death will have a long life.

The days are colder growing. The days are course at the state of the first new nor-easter's blowing.

The beauty of the Indian summer's field field, field;

The tramps are disappearing.

The time for snow is nearing.

The little boy is fixing up his sled, sled, sled;

— Bosten Courier.

The Future is the name of an able newspaper published at Richland, Kan., by Mr. C. C. Blake. It is not perhaps much on hindsight, but comes out strong on foresight in other words it predicts the weather for a month shead. For instance in September Mr. Blake told his readers that during October, storms and showers would be scattered over the greater part of North America in about the usual proportion, some localities raceiving too much while others would not have quite enough. The startling way in which this ratiocination came to pass, places Mr. Blake in the front rank of prophets, and ought to insure him some profits in The Future, Mr. Blake's motto is "Ad astra , per aspera, Eureka," and he proposes to do all his business in strict accordance with se noble sentiments. He obligingly explains that he sould predict the weather for a year ahead just as well as amouth, but it would not pay, as the newspapers of the country would print his predictions from day to day and nobody would buy The Future, which would therefore of course soon become The Past. The number of Mr. Binke's unique paper says that this month will have some cold snaps, which will bring frost. There will also be about the usual number of storms, some of which will be quite severe. It is pleasaut to know these things before they take place.

Fifth-ave., 11 a. m.: "Maw'n, ole fel'r." "Maw'a, Maw'n." They grawl apart. - Fo-Day.

"We've got 'em!" shouted one of the best amateur first basemen in Detroit as he entered his home last evening and before his wife had had time to realize that he was not intoxicated be reiterated: "We've got

m!"
"Got whom!" asked Mrs. I B.
"The 'Big Four."
"What big four. Whose big four!"
"The Buffalos."
"Who's got 'em!"
"We have! the Detroits!"
"What for!"

"To keep 'em over winter and work 'em next sum-mer," remarked the hasband, somewhat annoyed by his wife's failure to grasp the situation and enthuse at

Cherry In the evening the wife was overheard explaining to a lady visitor that her husband was considerably excited and deeply interested over a new outerprise or experiment which he had engaged in. They were going to winter a lot of buffaloes with a view to working them next summer after the fashion of working oxen,—[Detroit Free Pross.]

F. N. Zabriskio writes to The Christian Intelligencer in

regard to soular new-papers. He seriously objects to them and knong the counts in his against them is this: " A large part of the interviews published are utter fabrications and most of them untrustworth. Equally so are the 'personal' items,"
We do not find the name of F. N. Zabriskie on the list of shmen in the current Vassar catalogue and are unable to state at this writing to what female sominary she is to be credited. But that F. N. Zabriskie stands for some undisciplined young school girl given to handling her Recent reports from the Northwest region of travagator is crident.

g is evident.

Fie, Modie, fie!
Come, now, Pil bur
A scalakin sacque and muff beside.
Then Modie dries
Her dewr eyes
And she is sweetly mollified.

[Pittsburg Dispatch.

an Euglish elergyman recently made a public reference to "Dissenters, atheists and other enemies of Christianity." It may be noted in passing that the dissenters probably outnumber the members of the Estab-lished Church in England and Wales.

A man writes to The Philadelphia Press from Oxford. Penn., to inquire in regard to the word " elmidical." We can tell the man all about the word. It was coined by an enterpressure poet who was in search of a rhyme for glidy[gal. It would have appeared in both Webster and Worceder but was growded out of both dictionaries owing to the pressure on their columns. It is patented out county rights are for sale at prices to suit the times, De Guy: "Ah! Toggle, old bor, how do ! What are

De Guy: "An: loggie, old log, lot at present."
Toggle: "I'm living on my father just at present."
"You are I I thought your father died long ago I"
"So he did, but I have a new one—Government par."
[Philadelphia Call.

MUSIC-THE DRAMA,

SOCIETY CONCERTS.

Yesterday was St. Cecifia's Day and was filled with music. There were special musical services at the Charch of St. Mary the Virgin, forenoon and evening, the chief feature of which the performancel of Gounod's Cecilia mass at the usual hour. Cecilia mass at the usual hour. In the evening the Rev. William H. Cooke, president of the Oratorio Society, delivered an address on "The Anthem in the Church Service." In St. Paul's Church, in

One-hundred-and-seventeenth-st., the Palestrina Society gave a concert, at which Palestrina's "Fanis An-" and " Alma Redemptoris Mater" were sung by the society. The Arion and Liederkranz Societies gave their fir t concerts in the evening in their respective halls. At the Arion concert the solo performers were Madame Helene von Dönhoff, contraito; E. Moor, pianist; Sam Franko, violinist (who took the place of his brother, Nahan Franko); C. Bayrhoffer, violoncellist, and Franz Rem-

mertz. The programme was one of unique musical interest, and the members and guests of the society za e many indications of their delight. Two of the solo peremers were strangers to New-York concert-goers, Madame von Donhoff is a native of Hungary and a resident of Cincinnati, where after some years of experience on the German stage she studied music at the College of Music, carrying off the gold medal in the vocal department. She has a voice of extended range and sings with much animation and expression. Singularly enough, the pianist of the ceasion was also a Hungarian, and he gave great pleasure by his performance of Liszt's 14th Hungarian Ehapsody. Mr. Franko, Mr. Baythoffer and Mr. Remmery require no word at this late day. Mr. Van der Stucken conducted, and the last number of the programme, a part song for male voices with baritone solo entitled "Die Macht der Paiste," was so effectively sung that it was redemanded.

Macht der Poiste, was so die rivery sing that it was redemanded.

At the Liederkranz concert Mr. Reinhold b. Hermann appeared for the first time in public as the candidate of the society and won good opinions from the commissioners by the firmness with which he held his forces in hand. The solo feature of the evening was Chopin's F minor concerts played by Joseffy, who, as usual, transported his Theorems. The half was overcrowded. A correspondent who writes inquringly and in an aggrieved tone to The Traint is out the subject informed that these concerts are inno sense public; they are entertainments arranged by a private corporation for its own edification and given in its own half.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. Mr. Thomas's programmes for this week are as fo's

FOURTH CONCERT, TUESDAY EVENING.

Aris Ma. Max Heinrich.
Overture "Leonors, N. 3. Fe th vm.
Recit and Aria Fourt. Soon.
Miss runs Juch.
Symphonic Va fation.
Symphonic Va fation.
His of the Control of the C

FOURTH MATINEE, THUESDAY POPULAR,

The re-entrance of of Edwin Booth, which will be effected this evening at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, must be regarded as an important dramatic event of the present week, and indeed as one of the most important events of the present dramatic season. the highest and best dramatic literature, and librarate

the art of acting in its highest form. The influence ox receised by him and by such coacjutors as Mr. J. ffer-son, Miss Mary Anderson, and Mr. Lawrence Barrett is of great benefit to the public, and no opportunity of en-joying their artistic impersonations ought ever to be neglected. Mr. Booth will appear as Kickelien, Ingo, Hamilet, Kny Bles, Bertuerio, Macbeth, Fescara, and Mr. Rickaby has made improvements at the Lyceum Theatre. Rich currains have been hung at the rear of he auditorium, and swinging doors have been placed in

the lobbies. The stage has been furnished with improved the lobbies. The stage has been intracts attention upon lights, and an illuminated sign attracts attention upon the exterior of the building. Mr. Howard's comety "One of Our Girls" has proved steadily attractive. The "One of Our Girls" has proved steadily attractive business last week was more than double that previous week in the history of the Lycenur Theat Mr. Kellar, at the Comedy Theatre, will signalize the tenth week of his remarkably prosperous season at that house by the production of novelties. Among these as one called " His Majesty's Casket, an Orientan

Mr. James Blainphia, a harp player, and Morley's Fata Morgana are seen in association with Mr. Keliar. Miss Georgia Cayvan, Mr. Ben Maginley, Mr. Forcest Robinson, Mr. Frank Currier, Mr. W. H. Compton, Moss Eliza Lovan, Miss Arnes Canter and other players are in the cast of " May [Blossom" which will be given, this week, at the Grand Opera House, with new and claborate sectory, painted from the original models. The producenery, painted from the original models. The m is under the charge of Mr. Daniel Frohman

Hereafter the performance at the Madison Square Theatre will begin at 8:30. Mr. Palmer changed the hour of beginning to 8:15 when he produced "Saints and Sinners," but he now returns to the old custom of

The "Mikado" enters upon the fifteenth week of its ca reer at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-night. The 100th performance of the opera will take place on Wednesday evening, November 25, for which occasion the management have propared and will distribute to the andience an Anglo-Japanese souvenir of unique de-sign. A matinee performance will be given on Thanks-Mr. A. M. Palmer, manager of the Madison Square

Theatre, wishes to have it made known that a statement recently circulated in print-to the effect that he had put a new play in rehearsal at his theatre- is en tirely groundless. "Salats and Sinners" is drawing full houses at the Madison Square. Theatre, and it bids fair to keep the stage for many weeks. It is a capital play, and like other good things it is barked at in quarters where barking is an ordinary operation of quarters where barking is an ordinary operatinature; but it is in no way injured by this treal The play that Mr. Palmer was falsely said to have in rehearsal is entitled "Featherbrain." Mr. I states that he does not own that piece and has nextertained the slightest intention of producings it. Various changes are at hand in the affairs of the local

stage, Mr. N. C. Goodwin comes forward to-night at the Standard Theatre in a piece called "The Skating Rink." A German actor of distinction, Herr Frederick Mitterwurzer, appears to-night at the Star Theatre. Miss Cayvan, as May Blossom, comes to the Grand Opera House, Edwin Booth appears in Brooklyn, Mrs. G. C. Howard comes back to us at the Third Avenue Theatre as Topsy in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Extra performances, in the afternoon, will be given at almost all the theatres on Thanksgiving Day. Several fresh incidents are set down for Monday, November 30. Mr. Wallack will then produce "Hoodman Blind." Mass Kate Claxton will make her re-entrance here at the Grant Opera House in "The Two Orphans." Miss Rose Coghan will appear at the Theatre Comique, in Harlein, Miss Fanny Divenport will come forth at the Peoples Theatre in "Fedora." The Kiralfy Brothers will produce the spectacle of "The Rateatcher," att Niblo's Garden. Mr. Harrigan will bring out at the Park theatre a new play written by himself, entitled "The Grip," Mr. Frank Frayne will appear at the Third Avenue Theatre in his pray of "St Slocau." down for Monday, November 30. Mr. Wallack will then produce "Hoodman Blind." Miss Kate Claxton will The fiftieth performance of Juliet by Miss Margaret

Mather at the Union Square Theatre will occur on Decomber 1. The custom of giving souvenirs will not be followed on this occasion, but on Christmas night, when will occur the seventy-fifth performance, photo-graphs and autographs of Miss Mather are to be dis-tributed to the audience. An extra performance will be given at this house on Thankagiving day. The attraction this week at the Theatre Comique in

Harlem is Mr. Anson Pond's military drama of "Her Atenement." Mr. Williams, who appears at the Brooklyn Theatre on Nevember 30 in Mr. George Hoey's furcical comedy " Ot What a Night," will have the auxiliary aid of Mosers. C.

F. Tingay, C. E. Lothian, De Loss King, Mics Anits Harris, Miss Violet McGinness, and others.